CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Hutchison, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

Agents.—Major E. M. Cushion is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday,	6 14	5 46	
4 Saturday,	6 13	5 47	
5 Sunday,	6 11	5 49	For March, 1838.
6 Monday,	6 10	5 50	d. h. m.
7 Tuesday,	6 9	5 51	First 3 1 19 morn.
8 Wednesday,	6 8	5 52	Full 11 3 23 morn.
9 Thursday,	6 7	5 53	Last 19 1 15 morn.
			New 25 4 29 aft'n.

A Trunk Lost.

LOST or MISLAID, on the Piedmont Rail Road between Lincolnton and Statesville, a large round top TRUNK, with oilskin covering, rather [illegible] and without a label, and contained [illegible] linen, a Methodist Hymn Book, with [illegible] leaf binding, (with my name written on the first page, and bought of the Rev. J. P. [illegible]) two pair of sattinett Pantaloons, one pair blue, and the other striped, with [illegible] other articles of dress, &c. &c. I was to have left Charlotte, N. C. for York-ville, S. C., on the morning of the 21st of December last, but was left behind, and my trunk sent on the Southern stage, and I have never heard of it since. If said trunk is found at any of the stage offices, those so large will confer a great favor on me if they will have it forwarded to Charlotte, to the care of B. Oates, Esq.

N. B. The agents on the above line will please attend to this.

J. S. MOORE.

Feb 21, 1838. 69

***The Georgia Journal, Milledgeville, will insert the above three times and forward account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE little horse *Miner* will be permitted to do service to 12 or 16 Mares, immediately after the Spring [illegible] are over—provided that number is made up.

W. S. NORMENT.

Feb 27, 1838. 69

Miner is by Monsieur Tonson. Miner's dam Sidney, grandam Bedford, g. grandam imported Druid, g. g. grandam imported Shark, g. g. g. grandam old Fearnought.

Cash Reward and no thanks.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of November last, an indented apprentice, by the name of Jack Eastridge, about 12 years old. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing the said apprentice, as the law will be enforced. The above reward will be given to any one who will return him to me.

WM. D. BYRUM.

Feb 23, 1838. 69p

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Harriet Black, dec'd., must present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WM. MAXWELL, *Admr.*
With the Will annexed.

Feb 23, 1838. 69

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, as he intends to leave this country.

JOHN ROUCHE.

Feb 13, 1838. 68f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1838.

Joseph Smith vs. C. C. Warwick } Original Attachment.

Levied on sundry articles of personal property, in the hands of Wm. Hunter and others, and Isaac Garmahoon as Garnishees.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, Stanly Coleman, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Feb 9th, 1838. 69

JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 6, 1838. 64f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83f

Valuable Negro
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 23, 1838. 64

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!
In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Recorded 450 head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

B. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 63f

Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH*.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and McLeansville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sandford, No. 488, Letter B., W. McIlvaine, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Jan. 24, 1838. 69

NOTICE.

MY Creditors living out of the State of North Carolina, are hereby notified, that I intend to apply for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, on Saturday, the tenth of March next.

T. DWIGHT.

Mecklenburg co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1838.

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON**, at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81f

A Hairless Horse.—A horse which is now exhibiting at Tattersalls is certainly, a great curiosity. There is not a hair on any part of his body, from his ears to his tail nor on any of his limbs. He is a perfectly formed and docile animal, and his skin is as smooth and as soft as a lady's or as the great anaconda's. Startle not, fair dames, at the combination, for we mean no disrespect to you whatever. It is said that the dam was frightened almost to death at the sight of an elephant, and her foal resembled the object of her dread, in color and somewhat in his mode of standing. He is said to be a quick walker and a fast trotter. His original proprietor, it is reported was so much frightened at his hairless appearance as his dam was at the elephant, and was so anxious to get rid of him, that he gave him away to a neighbor, who kept him until he was three years old, and sold him to his present owner for $2,300.—[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

THE WORTH OF WOMAN.

From the AMULET OF ORIGINALS.

Honored be woman! she beams on the night,
Graceful and fair, like a ladder of light;
Scattering around her, wherever she strays,
Roses o'er our thorn-covered ways;
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at Reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within;
Flashing lights or hope confound him,
Shine him life's inconstant sin.

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile
To cease from toil, and be happy awhile,
Whispering winningly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temple of home.

Man with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless if he bless or ravage,
Action—action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying—
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast—
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying—
Still to be—but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with an innocent heart;
Far richer than man with his treasures of Art,
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his sciences and flights of the mind.

Coldly to himself soliloquizing,
Man disdains the gentler arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till, by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp, that instinctively rings,
As the night breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with ready reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try:
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sun-shine and showers in a morning of May.

Through the range of man's dominion
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exults, and Pity, blushing,
From the scene despairing flies,
Where, to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realm of the soul;
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the Passions is hushed for a while—
And Discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

BY MRS. F. W. HALL, OF THE HANESVILLE VISITOR.

It has been asserted by a great French writer, that women mould the character of a nation. Napoleon said the mother formed the man. If this be true, the importance of early female culture is too obvious to need pointing out to the most superficial observer of national character. It has been conceded on all sides that nearly all the eminent men, eminent either for good or evil, have had mothers to whose training they owe that eminence. The mother of Washington is a brilliant modern example of maternal influence, wisely and judiciously exerted, producing the most glorious result. She pointed the son to a high aim; she taught him that virtue and greatness are synonimous; that moral courage is the soul of phisical bravery; that dissimulation and falsehood are incompatible with true greatness. She had her reward; for her son stands recorded on the historian's page, pre-eminently good as great. In reading his life, the hero, the warrior, the statesman and the philosopher are all combined in the good man we love. The mothers of several of the Roman Emperors, we are told, exercised unbounded influence over their sons; but they were generally vicious women, and accordingly, their sons were great only in infamy. Others were good so far as the glimmerings of natural virtue could break through the pagan gloom of the age in which they lived, and they taught their offspring to wade to empires through seas of blood, content with the result, without regarding the means which generally originated in treason and perfidy. It was reserved for an American Christian mother to form a head for a great nation, the lustre of whose name will live so long as our Republican States exist, a broad shrine for the worship of freedom. If then the greatest as well as the brightest example of woman's forming influence existed with us, in our own happy land, why is not the cultivation of that power as highly esteemed as it should be by our fair countrywomen? In no country, perhaps, in the world, where Christianity is taught, is woman so little sensible of her vast powers and influence as in the American States. The reason of this is obviously because women here are domestic in their habits beyond those of other countries, and do not mingle in public assemblages. As the fireside is the stronghold of her power—there is that influence diffused and felt, while she, who exercises it, is totally unconscious of the great momentum towards good or evil, she is giving the growing characters around her. Could American girls be made sensible of this, could they know that upon them devolved the responsibility of making men virtuous or otherwise, how lightly would they deem mere external decoration that only catches the eye and imagination of the silly sex, in comparison to the cultivation of mind that controls and influences them. It has been said by an eminent author, that the color of a nation's morals is imbibed from its women. If this be the case, America should be less corrupt than all nations; for certainly their women are as yet, more modest and religious than those of any other country. Among us the marriage tie has ever been regarded as sacred, and society sternly frowns down its violater.

In other countries some females, with their daring ambition that characterizes strong intellects when combined with undisciplined passions, have avowed themselves infidels, and striven to shine as stars in the hem sphere of metaphysical philosophy, but where in all America, with one extraordinary exception, can the traveller point to an atheist woman; and that exception has sunk too low even to attract the finger of scorn.

Woman.—I have always remarked, that woman in all countries, are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not bestitate like men to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable, in general, to err, than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions, than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself, in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, thirsty, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, their actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that, if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry ate the coarsest morsel, with a double relish.—*Ledyard.*

The following from the Boston Courier describes a state of things which exists to a considerable extent in this section of country as well as in New England.

ADVICE GRATIS.

A few days ago we heard a hearty and thrifty looking farmer inquiring, in a store in State street, if the gentleman knew of a place in a store where he could put one of his sons. At the risk of being thought impertinent, we asked him if he knew of a place in the country where a boy was wanted to turn up the sod. He said he did not then; he wanted a hand a while ago, but he hired this man, pointing to his companion, a hale, hearty man of thirty five. This led to some further conversation in which we learned, that the farmer thought it best to send his sons into the city, to learn to trade, particularly if they were not of a stout constitution, and supply their places by hiring men to work on his farm.

In this opinion the honest farmer—is by no means singular, but we apprehend that the advocates of his doctrine lie under a sad mistake. The love of speculation and the hopes of accumulating an independent fortune, or, at least, a competency, without actual personal labor, are the curse of New England. To country boys at 15 or 16, the difficulties of trade and the dangerous uncertainties of shop keeping are inconceivable. They see nothing but ease and happiness in the employment of the well-dressed clerks of the counting house, and forthwith they must leave the farm, where money is turned up in every furrow, and health sparkles on every blade of grass, to throw away half a dozen years of the spring of life behind a counter. Their minority is closed, and they must then enter upon the world with little or no improvement in their moral, intellectual or physical habits, with no capital but their integrity and good name (if luckily they have been able to pass thro' such a dangerous apprenticeship without loss of those qualities) wherewith to commence business, and with the knowledge of no profession, but one that is full of competitors, and which offers them no prospect of independence. The city is crowded with shop-keepers and there is no branch of what may be called *trade* that is not overdone.—If a young man obtains credit for a small stock of dry goods, or hardware or groceries, ten chances to one he is unable to meet the *first* payment, and if he should be so fortunate as to have turned his stock and made a small profit by the revolution, the second or third period of payment finds him unprepared and he must either clear out (as the phrase is) and seek a living at some other remoter place, or he must write "*A. gent,*" under his name, on the sign, and struggle with his debts and his bad luck a little longer. The result of this latter arrangement need not be told. Every body knows how few of those who *fail*, ever recover from the shock which broken credit produces; and how hard it is for an "*Agent,*" of this description ever to regain the character of a merchant.

How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital, than as many thousands of dollars procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negotiable note; and what years of misery might be saved, if men would believe that a dollar actually earned by honorable and healthful labor, as farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.

THE SOUNDING MOUNTAIN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieut. Wolsted, dated Mount Sinai, September 26th, 1836, and published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.—"You once expressed a wish to know something of the Djibbel Narcana or sounding mountain, concerning which there has been so much doubt and discussion in Europe. I visited it on my way here—it is situated on the sea shore, about eight miles from Tor. A solid slope of the finest drift sand extends on the sea face from the base of the summit (about six hundred feet) at angle of about 40 degrees with the horizon. This is semi-circled, if the term is allowable, by a ridge of sandstone rocks rising up in a pointed pinnacle, and presenting little surface adapted for forming an echo. It is remarkable that there are several other slopes similar to this, but the sounding or lumbering, as it has been called, is confined to this alone. We dismounted from our camels and remained at the base while a Bedouin scrambled up. We did not hear the sound until we had attained a considerable height. The sound then began rolling down, and it commenced a strain resembling the first faint notes of an Æolian harp, or the fingers wetted and drawn over glass—increasing in loudness as the sand reached the base, when it was almost equal to thunder. It caused the rock on which we were seated to vibrate, and our frightened camels (animals you know not easily alarmed) to start off.—I was perfectly astounded, as was Captain M.——and the rest of the party. I had visited it before in the winter month, but the sound was then so faint as to be barely evident. But now the searching heat of the sun had dried the sand and permitted it to roll down in large quantities. I cannot now form the most remote conjecture as to the cause of it. We must not, I find, now refer it to the sand falling into a hollow; that might produce the sound, but could never cause the prolonged vibrations, as it were of some huge harpstring. I shall not venture on any speculation, but having carefully noted the facts, I shall lay them on my arrival in England, before some wiser head than my own, and see if he can make any thing out of them."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate on the 1st instant, states that the U. S. Bank having detained from the Government, $160,000 as damages for the non-payment of the draft drawn on the French Government, and having refused to pay the same, suit has been directed to be instituted for its recovery.

The same communication also states that the loss to the Government from 1816 to 1836 by the failure of banks amounts to $1,800,000. "The loss by banks which have stopped specie payments, since 1836 cannot be computed with certainty, until further experience is had in collecting from them the public dues.

"The whole sums still due from the Deposite Banks, standing to the credit of the Treasurer, amount to about $5,925,801. Other sums to the credit of the various collecting and disbursing officers of the United States, are deposited in those banks, equalling, in all probability, four millions of dollars, but most of which are in the course of being paid out as needed.

"How much, if any, of these last sums due from banks which have stopped specie payments since 1836, will not be collected from either them or their sureties, cannot, of course be at present ascertained.

"The opinion expressed by this Department in September last, that they will all finally be collected, remains but little impaired or changed by what has since occurred, though some difficulties and several delays must intervene before satisfactory settlements can be effected with all of them; and perhaps a few losses may in the end be sustained."—*Richmond Whig.*

On the 31st ult. the following resolution was offered by Mr. Botts, in the Virginia House of Delegates. It was received by cries on all sides of the House of "agreed, agreed, agreed!"

"Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of all persons, by fine or imprisonment, or both, who may habitually carry pistols, dirks, Bowie knives, or any other concealed instrument of death, about their persons to public."

An old lady who lately died in Wakefield England has left her dog $150 a year for life. Old Jowler may live "dog cheap" for the rest of his life.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

Senate.

Sub Treasury Bill.

Mr. Clay took the floor at one o'clock, and began thus:

Mr. President—I have been loath thus to public life and various situations, but I have never risen before—any where, in any place, on any occasion—under the feelings of such a pressure as those which weight upon me at the present moment. If you knew how I had prayed to the great God of Heaven to aid me in the task before me—if you knew what sleepless nights I had passed in thinking upon the present momentous occasion, you would at least believe me sincere in my opposition to the sad and ruinous measure before the Senate.

I have, Mr. President, prayed in all the fervency and sincerity of my soul that God would give me strength for the present hour. I have thanked him for the sweet repose he gave me during the past night. I have thanked him for the glorious sun which rose over our heads during the present morning, and for the health which God has given me to meet this emergency. I would, continued Mr. Clay, that I could thank him for the powers of mind necessary to meet the present emergency—that I had the powers of some of the orators of old—of a Demosthenes, a Chatham, or a Mirabeau, or of our own Henry. I have, continued Mr. C. thought of this day most solemnly, as though it were the last of my life and the last time I shall ever rise in my place, I speak in the consciousness that I am now speaking in the defence of my country.

Our gallant ship, said Mr. Clay, lies upon the breakers—helpless and dismasted—the waves and surges washing over her, and the crew threatened with ruin and destruction. How came she there? How came she there?—repeated Mr. Clay. Who was the pilot that stranded her? Who, who, who—your bungling pilots in power have done it.—They have done it, and you see the wreck and ruin scattered around you; your ship of State aground and hope of recovery almost gone. Who, I ask, has done it, continued Mr. Clay? Who has done it, if not the men in power who stand at the helm of this ship of State?

[During the discussion of the first part of Mr. Clay's speech, there was a noise in the gallery which interrupted Mr. Clay. Mr. C. said, during the interruption, that "if the gentleman in the gallery had any thing to say to the President, he would give way to him." Quiet was restored, and Mr. Clay proceeded.]

Mr. Clay then said that he should divide his remarks of opposition into five distinct parts, which were mainly as follows:

1st. That it was the deliberate design of the late Administration to establish a Government Treasury Bank to be administered and conducted by the Executive Department.

2d. It was its end and aim to overthrow the then Banking system of the United States.

3d. It began with the late Bank of the United States, and then proceeded to wage war against the State Banks. From considerations of policy the war began with the United States Bank.

4th. The present Administration has succeeded in establishing the doctrines of the preceding Administration—the present solemnly declared its determination to carry out the principles of the last.

5th. The present Administration means to have a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank upon the ruins of the late United States Bank, and the State Banks. Such is the pledge of the present Administration to carry out the principles of the last.

I solemnly believe in the truth of every proposition here announced, said Mr. Clay, and will make them good from the positive declarations of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

After reading an extract from Gen. Jackson's first message, Mr. Clay said—How modest this declaration! sounding like a bugle call to gather the scattered forces of the Government, and to centre their exertions upon the currency.

Under the second and third proposition, General Jackson came into power determined to overthrow every thing around him, and to make war and havoc upon all the institutions of the country. He was resolved, openly resolved, to spread ruin and desolation around him.

He was not peculiar. Napoleon did the same, and in the same love of power he had his name, Napoleon, engraven upon the Tuileries and Palaces of France. "Napoleon"—"Napoleon"—"Napoleon," appeared conspicuous on all the Palaces. When I was in France, I found that the authorities of Paris had ordered, and the subjects were executing, the taking of this name from the Palaces, leaving no trace behind.

When, continued Mr. C. will the traces drawn by Gen. Jackson be effaced? Ages, I fear, will roll around before his traces lose their impression. The encouragement he gave to brutality, to blackguardism, and to Loco-Focoism will continue long, long, long, I fear, before they are obliterated, and American Society placed right side up, and restored to its former order and symmetry and prosperity.

Mr. Clay then followed with one of the most eloquent parts of his speech, and stated in a manner of great interest and eloquence, his first and last interview with General Jackson—his first in 1815, after the late war with Great Britain. Our first meeting, said Mr. Clay, was kind and cordial, at least so on my part. We then met often and shared each others kindness. Soon, however, the Seminole war broke out, and it became my duty, in another branch of Congress, to denounce some of General Jackson's lawless acts in that campaign. The consequence was a non-intercourse between us, and for many years we did not come again together.

Our next meeting was brought about through the Tennessee delegation. Gen. Jackson dined with the delegation from his own State, and I was invited by the delegation to be one of the party.—Gen. Jackson and myself met and sat side by side at the table—we were cordial—drank a glass of wine together, and were mutual in our greeting and our cordiality.

But soon again a non-intercourse began between us. The year 1825 came on, and the year '25 brought about the separation. I chose to give my support to a man not Gen. Jackson, for the Presidency, and Gen. Jackson as a consequence chose to renounce me. Well, continued Mr. Clay, we separated, and since that time Gen. Jackson himself has not only denounced me in the bitterest terms, but he has set his dogs upon me.

But, said Mr. Clay, I stand here unbroken and unbent, and, I thank my God, ready to denounce this and all of the pernicious measures of the late executive—measures which for years have been falling upon us, like the bursting of falling thunder—breaking clap after clap, and spreading ruin and desolation around. No—continued Mr. Clay, the similie is not a correct one. They were more like the eruptions of an earthquake, pouring forth its lava like rain drops upon all around, and spreading desolation and death over every thing and upon every thing that comes in contact with it.

Speaking of the bill introduced by Mr. Grundy, making the issue of the late U. S. Bank notes a penitentiary offence—speaking of this bill, Mr. Clay said that had any Senator but his old friend from Tennessee,—Mr. Grundy introduced this bill, —he should have been for having him put into the penitentiary instead of his friend Nicholas Biddle.

Are you with me, friend from Tennessee, said Mr. Clay, at this question? Are we to be prosecuted for the part we took in the bill, and for the deposites we made with the State Banks, from motives of public accommodation to the Government? Does he run around with these Bank notes?

Mr. Grundy—"I travel with specie."

Mr. Clay—I know my friend is very specious. But if he does travel with specie, about as many ten dollars have he not. But why this hue and cry against U. States Bank notes? Let me ask if they are not better than the notes of any other Bank? Let me ask if they are not current every where—if they are not at a premium in the extremities of the Union? If you cannot travel every where with them—if they are not better and will not command even a greater value than even your Treasury Notes? Would not gun, and gun, and gun, Sir, prefer the notes of this Bank to your Treasury Notes? Why then, this war upon the bills of these Banks.

Mr. Clay then proceeded in the examination of his five propositions, and read an immense amount of his testimony in defence of each of his propositions. Extracts were read from all the messages of Gen. Jackson, from his first Inaugural to his Farewell Address to the American People. Mr. C. then read from the messages and letters of Martin Van Buren to prove that he was determined to walk in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Clay began with the present President by reading from Mr. Van Buren's letter in answer to the Baltimore Convention, accepting the nomination conferred upon him to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The President here, said Mr. Clay, speaks of himself as the honored "instrument." The definition given to "instrument," by an American Lexicographer, is, said Mr. C., "tool." He is then the honored tool to carry out the plans and policy and principles of the late Administration,—the honored tool, happy if he shall be able to carry out and perfect the work which Gen. Jackson had begun. Mr. C. then read from other documents to prove that Mr. Van Buren meant and was determined to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

Mr. Clay then spoke of the Attorney General of the United States, and the part he took in the Treasury Order of July, 1836, repealed by the Senate and House of Representatives at the last Congress. The late President of the United States pocketed the repeal of that infamous order, and the Attorney General made himself convenient to the President. Mr. Clay said that he once thought better of the Attorney General, but the part he took in that transaction convinced him that he made no unjust remark when he called him a cask, made convenient to the Executive.

And why, continued Mr. Clay, did not the successor repeal this Order when he knew that from the far East to the far West it was odious and unpopular? Why did he not do it? Because he was the honored tool to carry out and perfect the principles of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Clay here introduced a Treasury note—a 50 dollar note. Look at it, Mr. President, and tell me if it is not an admirable counterfeit of a bank bill—a most admirable counterfeit of a bank bill—signed as bank bills are signed, glossed over, embossed with a beautiful vignette, and all the beauty and ornament of a regular bank bill?

Speaking of Receivers General, Mr. Clay said, where did this idea of Receivers General originate? In France, with Napoleon. In France, where the people love to be a representative of the King, and to serve him in any capacity—here it requires, 100,000 officers to put it into operation and I had thought that it might have originated with France and Napoleon.

But it did not originate with France, continued Mr. Clay. With whom did it originate then? With whom and where did my friend, the chairman of the Committee of Finance get it? "Well, I have been looking for its origin, said Mr. C. and in searching for information I have found that it began in the good old Knickerbocker days of a certain Governor or General Fletcher, of New Amsterdam—a rash, wild, furious, dare-devil, General Jackson of a fellow, who cared for no body, and did not mean that any body should be about him, who did not care for him. Well, 140 years ago, or thereabouts, this Governor established these Receivers General.

Here Mr. Clay read an abstract, and found the word Receivers General used as applicable to the present bill in only being received in the same way as provided for by the bill before the Senate. What was the effect of these Receivers General upon the revenue? Why the poor and dependant officers in the employ of the General Government had to petition the Legislature for their low and pitiful salaries.

Pass that bill said Mr. Clay, and the day will come when you will find your Sergeant at Arms and your Doorkeepers petitioning for their salaries. Mr. Clay then referred to Mr. Van Buren as the drawer of the Sub-Treasury bill. He is the gentleman who lives in the White House, and his endorser is the new convert—the Senator from South Carolina. Two years ago this endorser said of the drawer, that he had none of the high and lofty quality of the royal beasts of the forest, but had all the low and skulking propensities of the meanest beast in the forest. Now, said Mr. C., I never had so bad an opinion of the drawer. He is a gentleman, mild, and presides with dignity in his place. But whilst I respect the man I detest the magistrate.

Mr. Clay then replied to Mr. Calhoun. The Senator "quit us," he says. Yes, he quit us and he went, to use the language of his most distinguished ally—the Senator from Missouri—solitary and alone. He quit us, the Whig Party as he calls us—and went over to the enemy, "horse, foot, and dragoons." But his horse, foot, and dragoons was himself, and himself alone—no one bears him company. He has left us, and he went into the Trojan camp of the enemy, distrusting and distrusted. Whether they are honored by this acquisition I leave to the honorable Senator and the party with whom he is allied.

Quarter to five.—Mr. Clay still upon the floor.

High Words.—By the following extract, it will be seen, that words of a personal nature have passed between Senators Clay and Calhoun, on the sub Treasury Bill:

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech—

Mr. Calhoun rose and said he wished to make a single remark. He did not think proper to interrupt the Senator from Kentucky while he was speaking; but it was due to himself to say, that the gentleman had misstated and perverted almost every argument he (Mr. C.) had advanced. He would say more; he intended to pay his respects to that Senator at the first opportunity, both with respect to his argument and his personal attack on him; and when he did so the debt between them should be fully cancelled.

Mr. Clay replied that whether or not he had misstated or perverted the argument of the Senator from South Carolina was not for that Senator to say. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to a less partial judge—to the Senate. As to any intention on the Senator's part of paying, he was so ready to receive as the gentleman was to pay. He sought a contest with no man, and he should not avoid one with the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun said he knew not what the Senator meant by his being ready to receive; but he would appeal to the Senate whether his remarks were such of such a character as to demand from him what he said.

A GROSS OUTRAGE!

We lay before our readers one of the most singular and exceptionable documents, which the mad spirit of Abolitionism has yet brought forth. We understand, a copy of it has been impudently addressed to each member of the Senate of the U. States. What folly and fanaticism! This glorious Union could not stand for a moment, if the great and enlightened and liberal mass of our Northern brethren participated of this hallucination. We tell these fanatics, again and again, to beware. Devoted as we are to the Union, there is a point beyond which the South cannot forbear. Touch not Sagunto! Keep your hands off the District of Columbia. Respect it as consecrated ground—where the fate due to Maryland and Virginia, and the whole South, warns the North against any interposition. Break that faith—and the great tie, which binds this Union together may break with it. But it cannot be that the great body of our Northern brethren will ever permit the overt act to be perpetrated—and the institutions of the South to be invaded through the District of Columbia. Still less, what right have they directly to meddle with the domestic institutions of the Southern States? The intrusion is unwarrantable, and most audacious. It touches not merely our property, but it may be the safety of our families. It must be arrested—for, if this fanaticism should become more general; if it should more largely enter into politics, as the following resolutions recommend—if such opinions become, as some fanatics have proposed, the test of office, and the qualification of office, a state of things will rise in this country, which will make the firmest friends of the Union shudder for it. The whole South must counteract such an active and threatening spirit, at all events—and at every hazard resist its first overt act.—It is in vain to conceal it. If the Abolitionists should succeed in their designs upon the District, the Union must sink beneath the blow. We have said this over and over again. We think it our duty to repeat it in the most emphatic and warning voice. With every respect and attachment to our Northern brethren, we beg them to beware, and arrest this intolerable Abolitionism.

Is Mr. John Q. Adams *really mad?* He has already become a common nuisance, in the eyes of all the South. Will he still press on with his abominable multitude of Petitions—and make himself not only ridiculous, but odious? Will the son pursue a course, that is calculated to sap the great edifice of American Union which his own father so nobly contributed to establish?—But let him, too, beware. He that sows the wind, may yet reap the whirlwind of a nation's indignation.—*Richmond Enq.*

"Boston, Feb. 3d, 1838.

"Sir—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Jan. 25, 1838, several hundred delegates being present from the various parts of the State, the following resolutions were submitted, and after a spirited discussion were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the resolutions, adopted in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 21st of December last, whereby all memorials, petitions and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transfer of slaves in any State, Territory or District, of the United States, are laid on the table without reading, reference, printing or debate, is a virtual denial of the sacred right of petition, a gross insult to the people, and a daring violation of the American Constitution.

"*Resolved*, That the adoption of such a resolution furnishes fresh evidence of the awful degeneracy of this nation, and a startling exhibition of the nature and spirit of slavery—a system which denies to its wretched victims the right to pray for relief, and then trample on the solemn provisions of the Constitution, in order to enforce silence upon freemen.

"*Resolved*, That those representatives from the free States who voted for that resolution, have proved themselves recreant to their high trust, and deserve the reprobation not only of their constituents, whose rights they have so grossly betrayed, but of the friends of freedom and free institutions throughout the world.

"*Resolved*, That John Quincy Adams, in declaring in his place, that the resolution, in question was unconstitutional, and a violation of the right of speech and debate, has furnished an example of moral courage and heroic firmness in defence of the people's rights, which entitles him to the warmest thanks of every friend of liberty; and that those representatives who voted against the resolution are entitled to our cordial approbation for resisting a measure fraught with such fearful consequences to the country.

"*Resolved*, That the question which this resolution presents to the people of the free States, is a question of liberty or slavery for themselves and their posterity—that no such a question, there can be no neutrality, no middle ground; and that it is the solemn and imperious duty of the people, without distinction of sect, party or sex, to send in their united remonstrances against it, and to call upon their Representatives, in a firm and decided tone, and in the name of all that is sacred in human liberty, IMMEDIATELY to rescind it.

"*Resolved*, That the threat recently uttered on the floor of the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Preston, of S. Carolina, 'let an Abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina—if we can catch him, we will try him; and, notwithstanding all the interference of all the Governments of the earth, including this Federal Government, we WILL HANG HIM!' was a gross insult to the people of the free States; and affords a striking exhibition of that spirit of ruffianism and murder, which is inseparable from slavery.

"*Resolved*, That Northern Senators, in suffering that threat to pass unrebuked have manifested a spirit of pusillanimity derogatory to their character as men, and to their station as the Representatives of freemen—and that they are themselves deserving of the stern rebuke of their insulted constituents.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, be sent to every member of the Senate of the U. States.

FRANCIS JACKSON, *Pres't.*
A. A. PHELPS, *Secretary.*

We have been favored with the perusal of letters from Florida of the 15th and 16th of the present month, from which we learn that on the arduous service in that region the army "We have reached the much talked of "Everglades" and have, the last two days, marched through mud, grass and water, from two or three feet deep, scarcely finding dry space enough to encamp at night. This campaign has been by far the most arduous and laborious of any since that war commenced. Every one, from the General down, has done his duty to the best of his ability. To describe a country which almost beggars description, would exceed the limits of a camp letter."

This gentleman writes at a spot about 20 miles south of Fort Jupiter. He describes a difficult march through briars, thick bearded saw grass, (which is strong, and from its name cuts badly,) to black mud up to the waist, and crossed where ten Indians might defy a hundred of the best troops in the world, from the peculiar situation of the country. He states, that at the solicitation of a negro prisoner, a talk was had with the Indians. "When the advanced guard had marched very near the Indians, we found them, as they always are, with their rifles cocked, to fire upon us. When this negro found them by a very different trail, the Indians told him, (whom at first they were for killing,) that if he was going to do good, he must stop the Army, and they would then believe him. On his making his appearance, the advanced guard, as also the balance of the army, halted, and Gen. Jesup with several officers visited, or rather met, the Indians. They being young warriors, commanded by Hadjo, and merely a scouting party, stated that they were tired of the war, but could not make any terms, as the chiefs were not there. They requested until 12 to day, (the 8th,) when they would again see the General, and have a talk; and while I am writing, Gen. Jesup, with several officers, and a force at hand sufficient to guard against stratagem and surprise, are now in council about half a mile off, and I hope something may be done to put an end to this almost interminable war—interminable, I say, because the Almighty has placed these savages in a country inhabitable only by themselves, and where Xenophon's army could not displace them so long as they choose to remain. They have fastnesses and hiding places, where they lie in ambush, wait until we come up, fire upon the advance, kill and wound, and then run off."

The writer says there is but one opinion as to the policy of permitting the Indians to remain. He passes a high compliment upon Gen. Jesup, who, he says, has done every thing that any man could have done. He adds: "it would have filled your bosom with pleasure, to have seen on the day of the battle (at Locha Hatchee) these men charge the Hammock and swim the creek, in the face of the enemy hid behind their trees, and amidst their savage yells. Col. Z. Taylor (of whom I have before made worthy mention,) penetrated to the West as far as possible, but on account of the country, has been compelled to fall back, and is now I believe at Fort Brook or Basinger. An express received last night, informs us that 130, including negroes, men, women and children, have gone into him. Among them were 48 men who bore arms."

"The clouds are gathering and indicate rain, which, should it come, will put an end to this campaign, for the ground where I am now sitting, would, with six hours rain, be overflowed some inches deep."

"7 o'clock, P. M. The General and other officers have returned from the Council, accompanied by Hadjo, (a considerable character) and eight other Seminoles. Two of them came to my tent, where I fed them from my scanty supply, (for we cannot carry much in our packs,) and gave them some to carry out. They beg to be permitted to retain a small portion of the country. They say it is their home—the home of their fathers—that they were born here, and love the country, and would not leave it. The General has consented that they shall remain until they hear from Washington. They say they are tired fighting—they dont wish to hurt the white man, nor trouble any thing belonging to him. In my opinion, they can be made useful allies, instead of a daring foe, and would occupy a portion of country uninhabitable by white men, useless possibly some more degenerate than the untutored savage. These Indians are very timid and suspicious, for they have been told so many falsehoods, by mischievous persons, that they are very distrustful. They are not restrained, but permitted to go out again. Two of them stay in our camp to-night, from choice. They did not bring in their arms. To-morrow they will have another talk, when something more will be ascertained. Tustegee, who commanded on the 24th ult., was here at the talk, and will probably come in to-morrow."

A letter of the 9th says: "The General has just returned from the Council, and the Indians have agreed to come in, and go to the West; but they hope the President will permit them to remain in this country. They will come to the Locha-Hatchee; and I still express my opinion that the policy of the Government ought to be, to permit them to remain. Our portion of the army will, I suppose go westward, and co-operate with some other division—though the probability is that the rest of the Indians will come in."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Western Alligator and Mississippi Battle Axe, is the title of a new daily paper in the far west.

[illegible] Congress.

A friend [illegible] Kane [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Fox, [illegible] this day at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Gen. Macomb to the President of the U. S. Mr. McK. brought intelligence that a force of about 800 was collecting [illegible] have Detroit in the vicinity of the River, [illegible] a bridge, and that they are [illegible] every direction. We understand [illegible] of the despatches is to supply the [illegible] with more regular troops, as the militia [illegible] not be relied on, and where the force [illegible] to come from remains to be told. From another quarter we learn that between 500 and 600 men are upon the peninsula opposite Sandusky, waiting the arrival of their baggage; and from another, that a considerable number are under way from Kentucky. Mr. McKnight says we remained at Detroit, that a party of British Indians were about to cross in the neighborhood of Fort Gratiot.

Sutherland was in town yesterday, and we understand set out for D[etroit] this morning. Gen. McLeod, recently from Canada, is expected here this evening on his way up. He was a half pay officer in the British service, in whose the Patriots placed much confidence. A gentleman by the name of McGuire, from London [illegible] left here yesterday morning; he says he was in the Patriot service on Navy Island, and seems better to understand the movements and designs of the Patriots, than any we have yet seen. He says but few of the arms were taken at Prescott, and they were of very little value. He thinks that more than enough are in safe keeping for their purposes.

The Bribery Case.—The Newark, (N. J.) Daily Advertiser contains the [illegible] davit of Henry C. Jones, in relation to [illegible] affair between himself and Senator [illegible] of Maine; in which it is stated that on the 25th of January he went to the Patent Office, and enquired of Mr. Ellsworth, the commissioner, his opinion as to the sufficiency of the specification upon which [illegible] Patent for a new lock had been granted; that he was referred to Dr. Jones and Mr. Kellow, whom he found in the Patent Office with Senator Ruggles, whom he did not then know—that they all declared his specification insufficient, and upon enquiring [illegible] he could procure to draw a new and correct specification, Mr. Ruggles made a [illegible] of his services, and in answer to an enquiry as to his charge said, "he did not [illegible] perhaps nothing; he would see when it was done." In a subsequent interview with Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Jones says he expressed a desire to procure the adoption of his lock for mail bags by the Post Office Department, and Mr. Ruggles said he had considerable influence with that Department, and proposed to exert that influence if Jones would give him an interest in the manufacture and sale of the locks. This was partially assented to, and an agreement to this effect was drawn up by Mr. Ruggles, for the signature of Mr. Jones's, (the original of which agreement now in Mr. Jones's possession, and is recited at length in his affidavit. Jones [illegible] fusing some reluctance to sign it, he says Mr. Ruggles strongly urged him to do it, saying among other things that he [illegible] give) had discovered an improvement in the lock, which he would communicate to the deponent if he would sign the agreement. Jones still declining to sign it, and [illegible] ing that he wished the lock to stand on its own merits, Mr. Ruggles, he says, replied —"Things do not go down here on their own merit, but by pulling the right strings, and if you will make me interested I will pull the right strings, but I will have nothing to do with it unless you will sign the paper before you go home." Jones then parted with Ruggles, the latter still holding the specification which he had taken up—Jones says that he procured another specification to be drawn up by a competent person, and succeeded in procuring his patent, "without the friendly offices or assistance of the Hon. John Ruggles, of the State of Maine, and without surrendering one quarter part of his earnings for five years to come." This is the substance of Mr. Jones's statement which we shall be publishing at length, as we presume the whole truth will be elicited by the investigation of the Senate.—*Lynch. Vr.*

From Kentucky, we learn, that the bill to relieve the banks from the difficulties incurred by their suspension of specie payments, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is consequently a law, with a general provision, that the banks in Kentucky shall be compelled to resume specie payments simultaneously with the institutions of the United States.

Michigan.—The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives to vote against any measure which has for its object the annexation of Texas to the Union—Ayes 43, nays [illegible]

Governor Arrested.—Governor [illegible] of Mississippi after his election, says the Louisville Journal, went down to visit New Orleans, and had no sooner arrived there than he was unceremoniously clapped into the [illegible] above, under a sheriff's warrant for [illegible]

Charlotte:

Friday, March 9, 1838.

The Superior Court adjourned on Saturday last. During the session of the Court Thomas [illegible] was found guilty of Grand Larceny, and in consideration of some extenuating circumstances in the case was only sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and imprisoned one month.

The Gold Mine.—We learn that operations at this Mine, lying about 12 miles east of this place, are progressing very rapidly and that very rich ore has been found. We also understand that a vein of silver has been found at this Mine—this will be a valuable benefit, as the usual mode of extracting gold, by grinding the ore and amalgamating it with quicksilver, and finally separating the gold by the retort, and also furnishing a flux which will enable all the gold to be extracted by this process.

Congress.—At the request of Mr. Ruggles [illegible] has appointed a select committee to investigate the allegation against the Senator from Maine, consisting of Messrs. White, Davis, Talmadge, Crittenden and Young. Only one of these gentlemen is in favor of the Administration, this is the case, there is a probability of having a [illegible] of facts.

The Sub-Treasury Bill still occupies a large portion of the Senate's time.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Rhett has offered a resolution, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "No person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States shall be again eligible to that office."

Patton has offered a series of resolutions, after admitting the right of the President to remove from office, declare that the exercise of that power is susceptible of great abuse; that the [illegible] of the people have a right and are bound to enquire into the cause for which any officer has been dismissed; authorizing such enquiry to be made by a select committee: and directing the said committee to enquire and report whether any restrictions can be imposed by law to prevent patronage, so as to guard against the [illegible] corruption in the future exercise of this power. This is a most important investigation, and we hope, will be urged by the mover to a speedy result.

The U. S. Bank on the 26th ult. by a vote of 153 to 52 passed resolutions, authorizing the appointment of a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the causes which led to the death of Mr. Cilley, and the circumstances connected therewith; and to enquire whether there has not been a breach of the privileges of the House.

A meeting was held on the 15th ult. at Annapolis, pursuant to notice, of the Whig members of the General Assembly of Maryland, and other friends of the Bank then present, at which resolutions were adopted, recommending to the suffrage of the friends of the United States, Henry Clay as the proper candidate for the Presidency; approving of a National Convention to nominate a candidate for President, which nominated, whether it be the choice or any other, they pledge themselves to support; and authorising the Whig Senators and Representatives from that State to unite with the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress to appoint a suitable time and place for holding a National Convention for that purpose.

The charge against Mr. Clay of cursing the Bank.—The Richmond Compiler speaks of this attempt to injure Mr. Clay in the following [illegible] terms:

"We have never seen any thing in print for months, which more thoroughly disgusted us than the article in the Globe which charged Mr. Clay with certain profane expressions, while hearing of certain members of Congress upon the close of the Mississippi contested election. We speak not from party feeling and prejudice. We felt an incomprehensible degree of shame for our country, when we read the article in question—that the organ of the national administration should descend so low! It must have filled the cheek of every American who read it, with feelings of mingled humiliation and contempt. That a paper considered the Government should exhibit such a picture to the eyes of foreigners, and contempt for the low and [illegible] course adopted to injure the fame of one of our most distinguished statesmen. Mr. Legaré's name having been coupled with the affair, we are proud that he [illegible] the following card on the subject."

[Editor of the Globe.]

Having been read with equal astonishment and disgust a paragraph in the Globe of Saturday last, in which [illegible] cannot but consider a most unprovoked and unwarrantable use has been made of my name in connection with a charge upon a distinguished Senator.

That I have said nothing upon the subject alluded to, and having no desire whatever, either as party or witness, to be the reporter of the time, Mr. L. would be greatly obliged to the Editor of the Globe to [illegible] same in any future remarks he may see fit in relation to that matter, and to insert this card in the next number.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1838.

The Administration, it would appear by the following paragraph from the New York American of the 5th, are determined to adhere to the "constitution," fair or unfair:

"We have been informed, and we believe correctly, that preparations are made for carrying into effect the Sub-Treasury system, bill or no bill. Vaults have been constructed in three of the Government offices in the City Hall, of such perfect [illegible] that it is impossible they can be opened by [illegible] by those who keep the keys. This [illegible] of anticipation finds its parallel in the [illegible] of the plates for the Treasury notes, before the bill was passed legalizing their issue."

The Nashville Union states that Gen. Jackson was severely attacked with a bleeding of the lungs, but that medical aid was promptly called [illegible] he is considered now out of any immediate danger.

The Conservatives in Philadelphia held a [illegible] meeting a few days ago, and passed resolutions in opposition to the Sub-Treasury Scheme. All the presiding officers were Presidential electors who voted for Mr. Van Buren.

☞ Henry Clay.—The Senate and House of Ohio, in the United States for the Rhode Island Legislature Convention, which recommended him for the Presidency, is copied from the Providence Journal.

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Whig Legislative Convention in Rhode Island, in relation to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

The support which I received for that office when my name was before the public in '32, from that patriotic State, displayed in firm adherence to principle, under the most discouraging circumstances, and filled me with sentiments of the most profound gratitude. This new testimony of the attachment and confidence of Rhode Island towards me, adds to my obligations, and will be cherished in grateful recollection, whatever future results may be.

Having prescribed to myself a course of non-interference in respect to the designation of a candidate for the next Presidency, on the part of the Whigs, it will not be expected that I should give or withhold any consent with respect to the use of my name, until the proper period arrives.

I congratulate you upon the prospect of a change in the policy of the government. The people of the U. States have so generally manifested a dissatisfaction with the past course of the administration, that our rulers must change it or be themselves changed. We have now much reason to hope that the vast government project of a Treasury Bank will be defeated in one, if not both, Houses of Congress. This fortunate result of that dangerous measure may be ascribed altogether to the intelligence and manifestation of the wishes of the people of the United States.

Cordially reciprocating your friendly wishes for my health and happiness, I am faithfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.

☞ *Fatal Duel.*—We learn from Washington, that a Duel was fought with rifles on Saturday evening, the 24th ult. at the distance of 60 yards, between Mr. Graves of Kentucky and Mr. Cilley of Maine, (both Members of Congress,) which resulted in the death of the latter gentleman, on the third fire. The duel, we learn, originated out of the debate, in the House of Representatives, on the charges made against a member of Congress by the "*Spy in Washington.*" In this debate Mr. Cilley had abused the letter-writers and editors in general, and the Editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer (J. W. Webb) in particular, whom he stigmatized as a bribed partizan of the U. S. Bank. For this Mr. Webb sent him a challenge, of which Mr. Graves was the bearer. Mr. Cilley refused to recognize Mr. Webb as a gentleman, thereby insulting Mr. Graves, who forthwith challenged him, and the result was as above stated.—*L. Vir.*

☞ The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. American (said to be R. Walsh, Esq.) refers to a *bit*, in which the British Chancellor of the Exchequer indulged himself, on the 19th of December, in the House of Commons, at the *gaudy dress* of the American functionaries who visit the palace of St. James. "The honorable member," said the Chancellor replying to Mr. Hume in the debate on the Civil List Bill, "has talked of expensive liveries. Let him, following up his own analogy, go to the levees, and behold the gaudy array in which the officers of the United States appear before the Sovereign of England." Who could have thought that such a sterling *Democrat* as Andrew Stevenson would have subjected his country to this stinging sarcasm?—*ib.*

☞ *On Dits.*—That Mr. Stevenson is to be recalled from London and installed in the Navy Department as the successor of Mr. Dickerson—and that Benjamin C. Howard, one of the members of the H. of R. from Maryland, is to succeed Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England.

☞ *A single Term.*—Gen. Harrison, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him upon the subject, by James H. Birch, Esq. Editor of the Missourian, says, that if he be elected President, he will, under no circumstances, become a candidate for a second term.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die on the 16th ult. The General Improvement bill and the bill to raise the interest on State bonds from five to six per cent. passed both houses. The bill to confer banking privileges on the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road was rejected.

"*The creature's at his dirty work again.*"—The Globe has been again employed in slandering Mr. Webster in relation to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and has again been rebuked by a statement of the facts in the Senate by Mr. Webster himself. It appears that a draft of Mr. Webster's on *David* Webster, accepted by the latter, and of course payable by the acceptor, was lodged in the Bank for collection. The Bank had no interest whatever in the draft. The acceptor, *David* Webster, failed to pay it, and *Daniel* Webster, immediately on being notified of that fact, paid it himself. Mr. Webster states, emphatically, that he never owed the Bank a dollar, nor ever had any pecuniary transactions with it whatever.

We understand that the Globe has also made a most gross attack on Mr. Clay, which the Intelligencer notices with becoming indignation. We have not seen the article in the Globe.—*Fay. Obs.*

A Good Sign.—It may be as well to state, since there seems to be a preconcerted attempt on the part of the Administration Press to identify the Northern Whigs with the Abolitionists, that the Whig Legislature of Maine refused the use of their Hall to the Abolitionists to hold a meeting. This is the more honorable, because it is customary in New England to let such places for almost any public purpose.

The director of the mint, in his annual report to Congress states the coinage of the Mint, for 1837, to have been as follows:

Gold—Half Eagles.	$1,035,910
Quarter do.	112,760
Silver—Half Dollars.	1,814,910
Quarter do.	63,110
Dimes.	105,200
Half do.	114,800
Copper—Cents.	55,583
Total Coinage. . . .	$3,300,213

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & the CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

We are requested to invite public attention to the *Notice* this day published, calling for an instalment of $5, on each share in this company, to be paid on or before the first Monday, being the 2d day of April next.

This measure has been adopted by the Directors, in order to comply with the conditions imposed by the Act of our Legislature, giving the *guarantee* of the State to a loan of *two millions*, and which requires a certain amount to be paid in, by the stockholders, *before* that guarantee shall attach.

As soon as this instalment is paid, the necessary loans will be effected, to enable the company to prosecute the work with a proper vigor.

The purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road having been effected, the extension of the branch from Branchville to Columbia, and the improvement of the Charleston Road, are objects which will command immediate attention.

We are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to take the proper measures for putting the "*South Western Rail Road Bank,*" in operation in October next. None but stockholders in the Road can *subscribe for, or hold* shares in the *Bank*, and the original subscribers are entitled to preference. The Bank may go into operation, with a capital of *One million*, with the Mother Bank in Charleston, and branches in North Carolina and Tennessee, and also in Kentucky, should that State concur in the charter.

The capital may be enlarged from time to time, by calling in instalments on the stock, until it shall amount to *Twelve Millions*; the Charter is granted for *Twenty one years*, without the payment of any *bonus*.

Under the instructions of the Directors, the President has just published an *Address*, explaining fully the measures adopted and contemplated by the company, with an outline of the provisions of the *Bank Charter*. This has been accompanied by *copies of all* the charters, with the by-laws.

The letting out of contracts for the Rail Road has been delayed for a few days, until an arrangement should be made with the owners of the land on the route. A meeting for this purpose was called at Hopkins's Mill, 9 miles below this place, on Thursday last, and was attended by most of those concerned. After an address by Gen. Hayne, we learn that with a liberality and patriotism which does them great credit, all the landholders present conveyed to the company the ground required for the location of the Road.

The contracts for the work, therefore, we understand will be immediately made. Gen. Hayne is now in this place, receiving proposals.—*Columbia Telescope, 3d inst.*

Fire at West Point.—About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th ult., a fire was discovered in a room used for recitation and lecturing on military and civil engineering. The building consisted of six rooms, and was entirely destroyed. A large portion of the books, philosophical apparatus, &c., was saved; but the contents of the Adt. General's Office, which was immediately under the one in which the fire originated, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Mr. Clay in Virginia.—The "Fredericksburg Arena," in an article on the Politics of Virginia says:—"A vast majority of the opposition party in Virginia have set their hopes upon Mr. Clay, every day is adding to the ranks of his friends, and increasing the conviction that he, of all probable candidates, is best qualified to reform the abuses which exist in the administration of public affairs, and to bring the Government back to its original purity and dignity."

Discovery of a Mine of Silver.—A silver mine of the richest description was discovered yesterday on the ground formerly covered by Diamond's Hotel, opposite St. Mary's market. The men employed in working the mine succeeded in digging up something like $20,000, all of the best Mexican silver.—[*N. O. Picayune.*

Negro Stealers.—$1000 are offered at Sumterville, S. C. for the apprehension of Mina and Stephen McCoy, or for the former alone; who are charged with stealing four slaves, and perhaps others. It is supposed that they have made for North Carolina, thence for Tennessee, and across the Mississippi to Texas. Mina McCoy is about 36 or 37 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, spare made, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, his left eye out, full white teeth in front and shews them much when laughing or talking—his voice is strikingly nasal, hair dark. His brother Stephen is a little lower and thicker than Mina, but bears a family resemblance, dark hair and light eyes.—*Fay. Obs.*

☞ The New Hampshire Courier says, "We have at last absolute evidence that Isaac Hill, now acting Governor of this State, is actually an officer under the Government of the United States, (Pension agent) whereby his office as Governor is actually vacant!"

Prentiss' Latest and Best.—Messrs. Prentiss and Word, of Mississippi, having lost their seats in the House of Representatives by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Polk. Prentiss says they were "poked out."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that, in a battle in Florida, a son of Gen. Gentry was wounded by that rifle ball that killed his father.

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

THE TIMES.

No thinking man can look on the present prospect, without feeling that the times are wretchedly out of joint. There seems to be, in every department of life, *public* and *private*, moral, political, and social, a laxity in the ordinary restraint that prevent men from crime, which bespeaks the fearful approach of anarchy. From the President, down to the lowest and meanest *official hireling*—from the wealthy of the land, to the poor and humble—one universal, all pervading disposition daily manifests itself, of throwing off the moral obligations that were wont to induce, at least, the appearance of honesty. Even within our own recollection, things have sadly changed for the worse. The older men of the country, who came to manhood in the purer days of the republic, and who in times past were accustomed to place some little confidence in the integrity of their public servants, are now approaching that state of despondency, when even the *patriot* despairs of the ultimate success of our great experiment at self government. The difficulty in the matter is, that private morals are at a lower ebb than public virtue, and men in authority have only to propose the basest and most ruinous measures, and straightway thousands of the "*unofficial sovereigns*" are found rallying to their support, and lauding the wisdom of the proposed policy. This has been exemplified in hundreds of recent instances, particularly during the administration of Gen. Jackson, whose word was law, and whose will, with thousands of his *slavish* followers, was more potent than all the solemn sanctions of our once glorious but now contemned and derided constitution.

It is a melancholy truth, but it is one that must be acknowledged, at whatever cost of feeling or of shame, that at least half of the officers who derive their authority from the United States, are a worthless set of *scamps*, fattening on the spoils of their country, and ready at any convenient hour to run away with the plunder that their villainy has robbed from an injured people. Every hireling, in every department of the Government, considers himself at perfect liberty to fleich from the coffers of his country the money that has been accumulated there by taxes upon the industry of honest men. Is this a new thing, or was it so in former times? We appeal to the recollections of the few grey headed sires that yet link the past to the present generation, to say whether we are mistaken in the belief, that the honesty of public men is at a low ebb, whether officers of the Government may not now do with perfect impunity what, twenty years ago, would have branded them with the burning seal of universal condemnation; and finally, whether this abandoned and reckless *spirit*, which pervades the whole countless host of officers and official dependants, is not gaining daily, and hourly, vigor from the perfect impunity with which its practical indulgence is attended? These questions we put, with becoming respect, to the aged and experienced fathers, who have lived in times when public virtue was valued as a priceless gem, and who have survived to witness the present *corrupt* and *corrupting* state of affairs.

These remarks will probably be attributed to the effects of party spirit, or to that deep settled and abiding hatred which we bear to the present head of the present weak and shameless administration. Let it be so. This course on the part of our opponents can neither weaken the force of certain truths, or make the conduct of certain functionaries any thing else than *morally*, *politically*, and *individually* dishonest. Are we asked to make specific charges? Is it thought necessary to specify, when the whole scheme of Government, with all its extensive and complex operations, has been reduced by its managers to one grand system of swindling? Look at any thing or at every thing that is done; take these modern patriots in detail or in mass, and the same scene of petty pilfering and plausible plunder, the same acts of low larceny and lawless libertinism marks and brand them. If these things be true, why are not the authors of the mischief arraigned and punished. Before whom will you arraign them. Will you bring them before a *packed* committee of Congress, no better than they, and attempt to mend their morals in a school where, of late, but few lessons worth learning have been taught?—Nonsense. The remedy is in the hands of the people. It is their great business to redeem the country from the *vampyres* that be now drawing its blood, to save what *little* is now left of honor and treasure, and drive the *swarm* of *office holders* that have so long and so mercilessly trifled with the sufferings of the nation, to the shades of private life.

A question here very naturally arises, which we confess our inability to answer. It is known that every station of the country is filled with "unofficial" villains, of every grade, from the highway robber, down to the plunderer of the pig stye. No man's property is safe from the prowling visits of the unhallowed combination, whose peddling members may be met per-adventure in every street, and found skulking around every farm. Now is it true that this wretched state of private morals arises in any degree from the looseness of manners which we have said pervades the whole corps of public servants? Are those fearless freebooters led on in the perpetration of crime by the examples set them by their rulers? Are they led on and encouraged by the wide spread system of fraud and dishonesty, conclude that there can be nothing very wrong in following the examples of men who are at least supposed to be elevated for there worth and talents? We have said that we are unable to answer these questions, not knowing exactly how far the conduct of public men may influence the actions of private individuals. One thing is certain, however, that the crimes and vices of the *one*, run side by side, in the present day, with the *other*. Both are increasing daily, and, unless speedily checked, must bring upon our country the contempt of the present age, and the righteous curses of posterity. The remedy for the one evil, we have remarked, is in the hands of the people. Where is the *remedy* for the other? We have laws, it is true, to punish the offenders, but who will enforce them—who can enforce them. Take up the wretch that has stolen your horse or enticed away your slave, and he has a band of villains that, with a whistle's blow, he can collect from New York to Natchez, ready to break the dungeon door and bear him away, or, in the last resort, to swear him innocent, and stamp their souls with perjury.

We set out by saying that the times were out of joint. Is it not so. Are not the spirit of darkness to be found in every condition and in every corner? Who shall rescue us? On what shall we depend for safety? The answer is easy. *Look to yourselves.* The present state of things must be changed. Happy if the change be effected by peaceable means.

"STEEL CREEK."

Waxes, How. March 1st, 1838.

MARRIED

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Mr. JOHN FLOW, jun. to Miss SARAH WILSON, all of Mecklenburg county.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. ADAM ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss CAROLINE E. PEACOCK, of Montgomery county.

Happy are they whom love doth join,
To lessen sorrow, and abound in joy.

[*Communicated.*

In Iredell Co., on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Jno. G. Witherspoon, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON to Miss MARGARET KERR, daughter of John Kerr, late of Mecklenburg County.

In Iredell Co., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jno. G. Witherspoon, ALEXANDER G. CAROTHERS to Miss MARTHA E. IRWIN, of Cabarrus County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 88tf

We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

We are authorized to announce JAMES TAGERT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN M. POTTS, as a Candidate for the Office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Feb. 23, 1838. 87tf

Beware of an Imposter!

THE Public are cautioned against a man going about the country "seeking whom he may swindle," by the name of *William Holbert*. Said Holbert says he is from Montgomery county, and pretends to be blind. He has been in my neighborhood and by representing himself as an object of charity has been enabled to swindle a number of persons out of money and other articles. His practice is to go from house to house and represent that he had been sent by Mr. —— with a request, that as he had no change would you please let him have so and so and he would pay for it, &c. He is a most notorious liar.

690 P. J. WILSON.

Hopewell, Meck'g co. N. C., March 2, 1838.

☞ Watchman insert 2 weeks.

$20 REWARD.

LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for $150, of Sumpter Dis., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for $175; one note on Dr. Henry De Busk for $85; one note on John Ballard for $187 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for $59, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 9th 1838. 88tf

One cent Reward & no thanks.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice boy by the name of *James L. Gill*, about 18 years old. This notice is to forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any such persons.

T. E. HUGHES.

March 8, 1838. 690

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Portsmouth Journal Gazette.

BRIDAL SONG.

Come let us be gay,
And cast sorrow away,
For Hymen has lighted his hall;
And pleasure and mirth
Should gladden the hearth,
At the bride and the bridegroom's call.

There's a time to be glad,
There's a time to be sad,
And a time when the tear should fall;
But innocent mirth
Should enliven the hearth,
At the bride and the bridegroom's call.

Then let us be gay,
And cast sorrow away,
For Hymen is glad in his hall;
And innocent mirth
Should enliven the hearth,
At the bride and the bridegroom's call.

A "health" to the bride,
Of her the circle prides—
May Virtue its blessedness lend her,
And Joy's golden rays
Gild the close of her days,
And the blessings of Heaven attend her!

A health to the groom—
May his brow never gloom,
Nor sadness succeed to his mirth;
But the rich and the poor
Hail with gladness his door,
And plenty crown richly his hearth!

And when life is o'er,
And its scenes known no more,
And we rise to the Judgment above—
There in righteousness dressed
May we all prove a guest
At the great Wedding Banquet of Love!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISAPPOINTED ANGLERS.
AN INDIAN TALE.

In a winding of the river Armida, just before it falls into the Caspian Sea, lies an island unfrequented by the inhabitants of the Continent. In this seclusion, blessed with all that wild, uncultivated nature could bestow, lived a princess and her two daughters. She had been wrecked upon the coast while her children as yet were infants, who consequently though grown up, were entirely unacquainted with man. Yet, inexperienced as the young ladies were in 'the opposite sex,' both early discovered symptoms, the one of prudery, the other of being a coquette. The elder was ever learning maxims of wisdom and discretion from her mother, while the younger employed all her hours in gazing at her own face in a neighboring fountain. Their usual amusement in this solitude, was fishing, their mother had taught them all the secrets of the art; she showed them which was the most likely place to throw out the line, what baits were most proper for the various seasons and the best manner to draw up the finny prey, when they had hooked it. In this manner they spent their time, easy and innocent; till one day the Princess being indisposed, desired them to go and catch her a sturgeon or a porpoise for supper, which she fancied might sit easy on her stomach. The daughters obeyed; and clapping on a gold fish, the usual bait on these occasions, went and sat upon one of the rocks, letting the gilded hook glide down the stream. On the opposite shore, farther down, at the mouth of the river, lived a diver for pearls; a youth, who, by long habit in his trade, was almost grown amphibious; so that he could remain long at the bottom of the water without ever fetching breath. He happened to be at the very instant diving when the ladies were fishing with the gilded hook. Seeing, therefore, the bait, which to him had the appearance of real gold, he was resolved to seize the prize; but both his hands being already filled with oysters, he found himself obliged to snap at it with his mouth. The consequence is easily imagined; the hook being unperceived was instantly fastened to his jaw; nor could he, with all his efforts at floundering, get free.

"Sister," cries the youngest princess, "I have certainly caught a monstrous fish; I never perceived any thing struggle so at the end of my line, before; come and help me draw it in." They both now, therefore, assisted in pulling up the diver on shore; but nothing could equal their surprise upon seeing him!

"Bless my eyes!" cried the prude, "what have we got here? This is a very odd fish to be sure! I never saw any thing in my life look so queer. What eyes; what terrible claws; what a monstrous snout; it certainly must be a *Pusiang* that eats women; let us throw it back again into the sea, where we found it."

The diver in the mean time stood upon the bank, at the end of the line, with the hook in his mouth, using every art that he thought could excite pity, and particularly looking extremely tender, which is usual in such circumstances. The coquette, therefore, in some measure influenced by the innocence of his looks, ventured to contradict her companion. "Upon my word sister," says she, "I see nothing in the animal so very terrible as you are pleased to apprehend; I think it may serve very well for a change. Always porpoises, and sturgeons, and lobsters, and crawfish, make me quite sick. I fancy a slice of this, nicely grilled and dressed up with shrimp sauce, would be very pretty eating. I fancy mamma would like a bit with pickle above all things in the world; and if it should not sit easy on her stomach, it will be time enough to discontinue it when found disagreeable you know."

"Horrid!" cries the prude, "would the girl be poisoned? I tell you it is a *Pusiang*; I have read of it in twenty places, it is every where described as the most pernicious animal that ever infected the ocean. I

Humorous extract from Walter Scott's anecdotes of Scottish History entitled Tales of a Grand Father—Vol. 3, p. 67.

"A young gentleman, of a distinguished family belonging to one of these Border tribes, or clans, made, either from the desire of plunder, or from revenge, a raid, or incursion, upon the lands of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, afterwards deputy treasurer of Scotland, and a great favorite of James VI. The Laird of Elibank, having got his people under arms, engaged the invaders, and, encountering them when they were encumbered with spoil, defeated them, and made the leader of the band prisoner.

He was brought to the castle of his conqueror, when the lady inquired of her victorious husband "what he intended to do with his captive?" "Hang him, dame, as a man taken redhand in the act of robbery and violence. 'That is not like your wisdom, Sir Gideon,' answered his more considerate lady. 'If you put to death this young gentleman, you will enter into a deadly feud with his numerous and powerful clan. You must therefore do a wiser thing, and, instead of hanging him, we will cause him to marry our youngest daughter, Meg, with the meikle mouth, without any tocher,' (that is, without any portion.)

The Laird joyfully consented; for this Meg with the large mouth was so ugly, that there was very little chance of her getting a husband in any other circumstances; and, in fact, when the alternative of such a marriage, or death by the gallows, was proposed to the poor prisoner, he was for some time disposed to choose the latter, nor was it without difficulty that he could be persuaded to save his life at the expense of marrying Meg Murray. He did so at last, however; and it is said, that Meg, thus forced upon him, made an excellent and affectionate wife; but the unusual size of mouth was supposed to remain discernible in their descendants for several generations. I mention this anecdote because it occurred during James the Sixth's reign, and shows, in a striking manner how little the Borderers had improved in their sense of morality, or distinctions between right and wrong."

YANKEE COCK.

True Game!—An anecdote was a day or two since related to us by a friend, which is worth the telling. He was on his way to Havana some months ago, and when off Florida, a bald eagle, which had been blown out to sea, alighted, exhausted on one of the lower yards. He was brought down by our informant, and his wings were cropped, and himself was nursed into vigor again. Arrived at Havana, a companion one day suggested for a frolic, to paint up the bald eagle, whose color was dark grey so as to make him resemble a cock as much as possible, and to take him to a cock pit to try his mettle. Accordingly after he had been kept 24 hours without food, our eagle was again trimmed and painted roosterlike, and taken in a bag, to the pit. At length the owner of a cock who had beaten in twelve rounds, dared a contest with any one. Our friend stepped up and told him that he had a Yankee cock of the native Green Mountain breed with him if he would like a game. 'Yes,' said the Spaniard, 'I dont care what kind of a cock it is—let him put!' The bet was $25, and the Yankee cock was let into the ring. The opposite rooster, flushed with his victories, crowed and spurred about, and planted his head for a fight—when what does mr Yankee do but to plant one claw unceremoniously upon his back, and twist his neck with the other—and in a moment make a meal of him. The Spaniard swore like one possessed. He paid his money, but he denounced all Yankee cocks.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked her why she was like a tailor.

"I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose."

The Traveller Dog—During the winter of the following year, we a native of Rockcastle County, Virginia—and carried to Mason County, Kentucky, the Fall of 1806, performing two and three hundred miles of the way by water, on board a flatboat. He remained apparently satisfied with his family that carried him there, for three weeks after their landing, when he suddenly disappeared, and in eighteen days arrived at the place of his nativity, having travelled a distance of six hundred miles. A few weeks after his return to Virginia, he was again carried back to Kentucky, where he remained quietly and apparently satisfied for two years, when he again left his home in Kentucky, and in twenty-eight days was at the above named place in Hanover.

N. B. What perhaps renders the last trip more singular is, that he left his home eight days before his owner, who was about to visit Virginia on business.

Oh! Stranger, if your heart's of flesh,
For God's sake favor my poor Dash;
Devotion to his native home,
Has caused him more than once to roam
A distance of six hundred miles;
From where the mountains, woods and wilds
Have form'd a western wilderness,
To old Virginia; lov'd not less,
In this, her poor deserted state,
Than when she shar'd a better fate,
Preferring here to die, than live,
With all a wilderness could give.
Oh! 'twould have mov'd a heart of stone
To've seen his bleeding feet so worn—
His faltering steps—his meagre frame,
As friendless and alone he came,
To seek, once more the spot that gave him birth,
His dust to mingle with its native earth.

Richmond Whig.

WHAT WE CALL DUTIES.

Every man that will sue another, when he's got no money, ought to let it alone—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can.

Every man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress or the Legislatures, ought to inform their constituents what they are about—if they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—if he can.

Every man should please his wife—if he can.

Every woman should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can.

Every woman should rule her husband—if she can.

Every lawyer should tell the truth—if he can.

Every preacher of the Gospel should be a christian—if he can.

Every reader should add something to the above—if he can.—*Petersburg Constellation.*

A correspondent adds the following:

Every editor shall tell the truth—if he can.

All politicians ought to be honest—if they can.

Every man and woman should mind their own business—if they can.

Men should desist from implicating their neighbors in some mean and dirty action of which they are innocent—if they can.

Merchants should sell goods without telling lies—if they can.

All men, whether they intend to stay here or run away, ought to PAY THE PRINTER—without any *ifs* or *ands* about it.

From the Virginia Herald.

Mr. Editor:—The following rule for measuring corn in bulk, is sent you under the belief that it will prove useful to those who have occasion to use it.

MEASURING CORN.

Rule.—Having previously leveled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the depth and breadth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together and their product by 4—then cut off one figure from the product. This will give so many bushels and decimal bushels of shelled corn. If it be required to find the quantity of corn in the ears, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off the figures as before.

Example.—In a bulk of corn in the ears, measuring 15 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 6 feet deep there will be 316 bushels and 8—10 of a bushel of shelled corn, 633 bushels and 6—10 of ear corn—as

12	12
11	11
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
316(8	633(6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because the decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In using these rules, and a half bushel should be added for every hundred, that amount of error resulting from the substitution of the decimals.

A Scientific Joke.—The Society of Arts in London, have been handsomely bozed. A carriage with but one wheel, and to be used without horses, was advertised to be exhibited at a certain place, and the members of the Society, and the Public in general, were invited to come and examine it. The ardor of their expectation was somewhat dampened when they were shown a *wheelbarrow*.—*N. O. Presyune.*

Robbing hen roosts and cheating printers, are the same in Dutch.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.
Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

All work done in their establishment warranted to *fit well*, and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.

THOS. R. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.
Charlotte, January, 1838. 6t

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewelry Business.

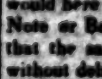
We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
Nov. 23, 1837. 73f

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.



WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample to be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.
Nov. 23, 1837. 73f

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag &c.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 69f

Farmers & Planters Almanac
FOR
1838,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE [illegible] respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make to order all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to secure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to remove to the West in the Spring, requests all persons indebted to him by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same by Cash only, or make arrangements to close the business of any description in cash or approved paper.

ARCHIBALD [illegible]
Dec. 5, 1838. 72tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee,
Office of the Raleigh Register
Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, [illegible]
WILLIAM W. [illegible]
Raleigh, October 9th, 1838.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 25, 1838.

I am now 38 years of age—when I was a year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal over, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore extended to a large size, and became very offensive. I tried many remedies to make it cure, but without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effected a perfect cure of my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. This cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for using the Ointment; but this I failed to do, which caused much exercise, and very improperly applied the bandage. My leg has been well for upwards of six months, during which time, I have worked much, yet it remains firm and free from the least sore or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's [illegible] on reasonable terms.
Oct. 5, 1837. tfy

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEB 8.			
Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Feathers,	
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,	
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	
B la Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	
Cotton,	9 a 9	Lump,	
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	
Corn,	69 a 75	Wheat, new,	
Flaxseed,	91	Whiskey,	
Flour,	6 6 a 7½	Wool,	
CHERAW—FEB 22.			
Bacon,	12 a 14	Iron,	
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	
Cotton, old,	6 a 6	Sugar,	
do new,	7½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	
Corn,	75	do bushel,	
Flour, Country,	6 6 a 7	Tallow,	
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	
CAMDEN—FEB 24.			
Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	
do Tow,	12 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,	
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	
Coffee,	14 a 14	Tallow,	
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	
COLUMBIA—FEB 24.			
Bagging, Hemp,	19 a 22	Corn,	
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	
Bacon, Round,	19 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,	
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	
Flour, Country,	6½ a 8	do N. O.	
CHARLESTON—FEB 21.			
Bacon,	10 a 14	Blacksmd. No 1,	
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No 2,	
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No 3,	
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 10½	Rice, prime,	
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,	
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	
Corn,	90	do in bulk,	
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	
Iron, Russian,	8½	Sugar,	
do Swedes,	8	Lard and Lamp,	
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. prem. other places at the North, 2½ per cent. prem.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as follows:

Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 1 per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and par; Savannah, 2 per cent. dis. (over 60 days, 1 per cent. dis.) On the West, 60 per cent. dis. and interest.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah, par; Commercial Bank, Columbia, par; Camden Bank, par; Bills Merchants Bank, Charleston, 1½ per cent. dis. North Carolina money, par.